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One Six One Year, Months Month.

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BOOKS AND THE BOOK WORLD

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TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

What Would Happen If the Senate Failed to Eatify the Covenant? It is now becoming quite clear to

ordinary intelligence throughout the republic that the constitutional power of the Congress at Washington to declare war cannot be delegated, in any degree or by any fiction of form, to the Council of an international League, sitting at Geneva or elsewhere.

Nearly five months ago, on Decem ber 29 of last year, THE SUN called attention to the constitutional question involved in the proposed engagement to lend our forces to the policing of the world at the call of the League of Nations. We then said:

"For the employment of the armed forces of the United States, and the expenditure of money in the Treasury produced by the taxation of our citisens, for police intervention in a guarrel between two foreign nations against neither of which we have direct cause of war, and in the absence of a declaration of war by us against one or both, there is no warrant in the Constitution-no warrant whatever, express or implied. . . .

"The power to declare war is vested in the Congress alone. Nothing less than an amendment of the Constitution by the regular process can transfer to any external authority any part of this sovereign function. It cannot be done by any treaty or series of conventions. A treaty may be held to override a statutory enactment, but it cannot possibly be held to override a constitutional provision er limitation, or to remove any of the restrictions imposed by the Constitution, or to add one lots to the powers already conferred by that instru-

"If a treaty could do this, then our form of government could be revolutionized in many particulars, without a reference to the required vote of the States, merely by the concurrent action of the Executive and two-thirds of one house of Con-

"Any plan, therefore, for our enlistment in a world police, subject to assignment to military or naval duty by another authority than the Congress of the United States, requires an amendment of the Constitution if the Constitution continues to be

The force of the constitutional of

section to any engagement to under take the policing of the world at the call of a League of Nations is now generally recognized. There is an dog tax for having the dog. attempt in the revised version of the tional lawyers in and out of the Senate the second version is as bad as the first. Only yesterday morning Senator Knox, for instance, was reported as saying that the revised draft was people the treaty making powers, nor indeed the Congress, cannot delegate to any five, nine or other number of and shoes and underwear. representatives of foreign Govern-

themselves." Senator Knox puts the whole case from the people Congress cannot transfer our constitutional war makby a two-thirds vote of the Senate. cooperating with the Executive. And yet without the transfer to the League of Nations of some part of the war declaring power which belongs to Congress there can be no effective participation by the United States in

one way. It cannot be obtained

to be preparing himself for a quast- He and the smoked Yankees he led represented by far the largest and The Sun, referendum after his return; but he may have thought they were not paid most active element of the non-Most active and hear everywhere his League of fused by the heat and turmoli of the Nations applieded by the unanimous battlefield know, on the assurances of the hands of the Allies the strongest vote of his fellow citizens, and yet the War Department, that every point on the Asia Minor coast. The his power to involve the country by American soldier, wherever stationed, treaty in that mess of responsibility got his pay with the most commendand expenditure and sacrifice which able punctuality. is the aim of his life and the principal object of his efforts would be we spoke in a friendly but firm tone no greater than it is at present to Colonel Haywand on this subject While the Constitution stands Prest, he has not publicly exposed his igdent Wilson cannot revolutionize the norance concerning it. Government by merely going forth But his natural instinct to misun-

> significance. The revolutionary change to which constitutionally only by constitutional amendment in the regular way.

> The constitutional process of amendcoant were made to await its conclusion peace would be postponed beyond all reason. That is exactly why Mr. Wilson has planned this fraud on the people, this tying up of the peace which the nation wants and the League covenant, for which we have no evidence of a national desire.

> Not a word of the covenant must be changed by the Senate, President Wilson's followers in Paris are saying, according to Mr. Hills's despatch , yesterday; there can be no amendment because it would be impossible to reconvene the Conference to approve the changes suggested by America; it must be all or nothing.

Unless America ratifies, and ratifies at once, it will be at a disadvantage with respect to the resumption of trade with Germany, said another despatch last night, alleging a previously unpublished clause in the treaty which provides that ratification by Germany and three of the principal associated Powers will bring the treaty into force. So if Great Britain, France and Italy, not really caring a copper about the covenant, should ratify, while the United States should refuse to ratify or try to amend, we could not resume commercial relations with Germany, while our associates could.

In line with all this attempted pres sure are the more or less intelligent denunciations by our neighbor the World of what it calls "obstruction" in the Senate. Our neighbor mysteriously informs "Senators like Lopge" that they are "playing with dynamite, and that dynamite is a highly dangerus commodity."

We haven't the slightest idea what the World means by its dynamite argument or warning; but if it means that something disastrous would happen to the country if the Senate should refuse to ratify a treaty it be- | dren, reclaiming outcasts in prison lieved to be unconstitutional or even and out, finding jobs for people who yet been spoken on that subject.

It is nonsense to assume that the rejection of the covenant or the amendment of its terms would wreck the peace for which the people yearn. Covenant or no covenant, treaty or no would then be the wrecker of peace?

The Man Who Was Beconciled.

Once there was a man who lived in New Jersey because he could not afford to live in New York and worked in New York because he could not afford to work in New Jersey.

He had a wife and three children and a house and a motor car and a dog and a business and an income of three or four thousand dollars.

The city where he worked taxed his business through his rent. The town where he lived taxed his home, including the amount for which it was mortgaged. It taxed him a personal tax for owning the car and a school tax for having the children and a

The State in which he lived taxed covenant to evade the issue and to bim for running the car. The State naval forces. This has been suppledisguise the provisions, but in the in which he worked taxed him for epinion of some of the best constitu- having a business, for making a profit and for having an income.

The country in which he lived taxed him for earning more than \$2,000 a year, for sending a telegram, for rid- that the Allies and the United States ing on a train and for eating a glass have sent naval contingents to the more objectionable than the original, of ice cream sods for his luncheon and that "without authority from the after the tax on clubs had driven him out of his lunch club. It taxed his hat and his shoes and his wife's hat

"I don't see why this tax business ments powers that the people have isn't done thoroughly," said the man delegated to them or reserved to finally. "I've been reading up on the in a nutshell. Without authority he had in his house." Hearing this, taxicab to an overtaxed sanitarium. ing powers, or any part of them, to a He took readily to the straitjacket foreign corporation not recognized by after it was explained that the Inthe Constitution. Congress cannot do ternal Revenue Bureau had decided if by a vote of both houses; much less that that garment was a corset and therefore taxable.

Colonel Bill Hayward's Reprehensi-

Colonel BILL HAYWARD, who organized the Fifteenth Regiment, N. the wild scheme of international amai- G. N. Y., and after its transformation gamation on which President Wilson Into a unit of the United States Army quest made to the Peace Conference, artists tonsorial, and instead adopted the is staking his own political fortunes commanded its black heroes through, by Premier VENIZELOS. It is more safety rator way. and the interests of the republic for which he assumes to speak.

Now, the authority of the people attention of philosophic citizens before the delegation to a foreign body of some part of Congress's constitu-

through a referendum vote, for the Colonel Haywaso how erroneous was terms unfavorable to Turkey. The pencils; very efficient as a cigar cutter Constitution does not provide for any his notion that his men did not re- Greeks, he held, have been and will the printer claims the safety blades have

It gratifies us to observe that since | town in Asiatic Turkey and it is not

and calling for popular support and derstand and to misinterpret bas unat the same time constituting him-fortunately been too strong for him self the interpreter of the public to overcome, and at the Republican voice and the teller of its numerical County Committee meeting on Thursday evening, inflamed it may be by reminiscent affection and respect for Senator Knox refers can be effected the dark skinned Americans who obeyed his orders in war, he protested against the lynching, reported from Mississippi, of a pegro girl for the ofment requires so much time that if fence of sending an insulting letter to the deftly interwoven treaty and cov- a white woman. Colonel HAYWARD went so far as to say:

"The thought occurred to me that in view of the sacrifices the negro soldiers made in this war to make the world safe for democracy it might not be a bad idea to make the United States safe for democracy."

Obviously Colonel HATWARD's mind obligations, the exquisite differentiation of responsibilities, which are requisite for the proper and orderly discussion of the projects of a world duties imposed by merely national considerations. His intellect does not enable him to master the policy which protects the Jugo-Slave, the Czecho-Slovaks and the Armenians while ignoring a large and interesting fraction of the population of the United States. He is one of those shortsighted individuals whose opinion of another man is influenced by that person's desire and ability to keep his own back yard clean before he begins to order the affairs of the residents of an adjoining county.

We cherish no hope of seeing Colo nel BILL HAYWARD selected by Wood now Wilson for a job under the League of Nations.

Help the Salvation Army.

Everybody who knows what the Salvation Army did for our soldiers in France, and that means everybody in America, knows that it brought more than \$13,000,000 worth of cheer and comfort to them. But in its cam paign to raise a Home Service Fund before of that amount it is not asking for payment of a debt; it is merely seeking means with which it can work harder than ever at its old task of doing good to men and women in distress of body or mind; of caring for chilrial and spiritual needs of suffering and unfortunate humanity.

This opportunity for the American people, and New Yorkers in particutreaty, the return of peace might be lar, to show their good will to an orprociaimed by the same constitutional ganization which has devoted itself to authority which declared the war; good works in the United States for bile loaded with whiskey and chug namely, by bill or joint resolution of thirty-nine years, and which won the Congress. And then if the President affection and gratitude of the Ameri-Columbia to aid in irrigating Washcan army by bringing aid and com prove the bill or joint resolution, who fort to the front fighting line, opens Monday and continues for one week. port is that if the Salvation Army can finance its endeavors in this mandevote all their time to doing good instead of wasting half of it in taking up collections with their tambourines in public places, as they have had to do in the past.

> The Salvation Army gave doughnuts to the men in France. Now is the time to give dollars in return.

The Allies at Smyrna.

A despatch from Athens announces the occupation of the Turkish town of probably be a similarity in the re-Smyrna and a portion of the Asia sulting headaches. Minor coast by Greek military and mented by the information from Paris that the occupation was in accordance with a mandate to Greece to administer Smyrna, that troops are being concentrated there from Salonica and scene of the landing.

The landing force of the Greeks is reported to be one entire army division under the protection of two battleships and four cruisers. The allied contingents were drawn from the Adriatic and Black Sea fleets, and insubject and I find that they used to Greek ships, four Italian battleships tax a man for the number of windows and the United States battleship Arizona and four destroyers. The coast during the last two years. War has they carried him away in a taxed which is to be included in the occupled territory, as reported from Athens, is described as extending from Aivaly to Voraria, the points on the mainland which are opposite Chios and Mytilini, two of the larger islands claimed by the Greeks. But considering the size of the naval addressing of letters but not in the deforce which has been ordered to these waters it is safe to assume that a greater extent of the Asia Minor

coast is to be included. The permission for the Greek occupation of Smyrna is credited to a rereferendum. President Wilson seems ceive their pay regularly in France, be the principal sufferers, as these no equal.

The occupation of Smyrna places in development of its harbor has made It easily the most important seaport; it is pext to Damascus, the largest without reason called by the Turks Great Britain shall come to her as-"the eye of Asia Minor." Its population is a strange collection of Levantine people who adhere to their own customs and methods of living in clearly marked quarters of the town. The largest of these quarters is unquestionably that of the Greeks, who claim a representation of 248,479 as against 96,500 Turks, the next largest unit of the population.

The permanent occupation of Smyrna would undoubtedly be a realization of one of the greatest dreams of the Greek expansionists. It would give them not only the most coveted seaport of the coast but also control over a territory inhabited largely by Greek people. There is so far, however, nothing to indicate that the Greek occupation is to be more than temporary, although the news of the landing of the troops at Smyrna is reported to have been received at Athens with "the greatest enthusiasm." The movement in its present is incapable of the fine delimitation of phase would appear to have for its purpose the protection of the non-Moslem people of the Asia Minor littoral and at the same time to be a preparatory step in the administration statesman soaring above the parochial of the region to be decided upon by the Peace Conference at Paris.

> stock in the Washington gossip which represented Major-General ENOCH H. work, Judge Advocate General, as seeking an excuse or opportunity to quit the army in order to avoid personal participation in the ill tempered discussion of the court-martial system which has been in progress some and which threatens to continue with increasing acrimony. Our judgment has been promptly confirmed; General Crownen has telegraphed to the Secretary of War that he is not going to resign, that he has received no offer of employment from the Republic of Cuba, and that it is his desire "to appear before the committees of Conrespecting any investigation which Congress may conduct touching the administration of military justice." This puts a period to an incidhas curiously exposed the gullibility of some persons and revealed in others an ignorance of psychology almost Prussian in its abysmal depths.

sex equality in church affairs was laid before commissioners of the Presbyte-rian Church in the United States here to-day at the second day's sem the 181st General Assembly.-Despatel

The women certainly have earned recognition of their church activities to call removing the disabilities under which they labor a grant of "sex equality" sounds, however, like a poor jest. In church matters generall; inexpedient the last word has not cannot help themselves, maintaining women contribute more than men; homes and hospitals, and in scores of many congregations depend on wome other ways ministering to the mate- for practically all the work that is done. It is interesting to speculate upon the fate of the churches if the romen should give to their work no more thought and labor than many

A Department of Justice automo arrested and charged with an offence formally to-morrow, and the actual against these United States under the noney raising campaign begins on Reed amendment. No trade development since the signing of the armistice has so clearly shown the great One other reason why it deserves sup- peace prosperity enjoyed by the automobile industry. See what it means when Baltimore and Washington with ner its trained social workers can their combined enterprise and wealth are unable to find commercial trucks in sufficient number and tonnage to carry on only one of the lines of trade congesting the arteries of transporta tion between Maryland's metropol! and the Federal capital! Pessimists about the revival of business should

If the armouncement that "the New York income tax resembles the Federal law in many respects" includes among those respects a resemblance between questionnaires there will als

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE in his con munications from Paris remains obdurately resistant to comfort since his Prinkipo opportunity faded like the memory of a perfume. "France," he sneers, "realizes that the gesture of humiliation is about all she will get from Germany." And a few billion france, William, lots of coal, restored provinces and the referee's decision in addition.

The racing season is well under way both in New York and Maryland, but by far the most popular track is the transatlantic aerial

Now it is alleged that it was was clude, besides British, French and and that troublesome imp Dan Cupid in combination in restraint of trade that so depleted the force of telephone operators that the service suffered ceased, but the tireless Dan goes on with his mischief, suggesting ring and orange blossoms and gentle "I wills" to girls the public want only to hear gently say "Number, please?"

> The Post Office Department has instituted a course of instruction in the livering of them.

What a Printer Does With Old Safety

From the American Printer. With the increased cost of living on winter found it necessary to dispense

of some part of Congress's constituprehension of matters which are
tional powers can be obtained in only
plain as daylight to others.

The stock of some part of Congress's constituprehension of matters which are
they will be placed if an attempt is
knife doesn't cut all the stock; fine as We have heretofore explained to made to enforce in the region peace ink grasses; just the thing for sharpening

A ONE SIDED CONTRACT?

is the Proposed Pledge to France Reciprocal in Its Terms?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: It is announced that when Mr. Wilson gress provides liberally for all the acagain visits the United States he tual living expenses of the President of will bring with him, and kindly subvides that if France is again attacked by Germany the United States and sistance with their military and naval forces.

That reads to me like a half tole story. It was not France alone that or other living expenses when he is ou Germany hated or feared or wished to plunder. While she was making open and hideous warfare on her next neighbor she was plotting covert warfare on failures one bloody, the other apparently ridiculous and hopeless. Yet if there is still danger of any new attack the latter is more likely to be repeated than the former. We

Japan or Mexico. If, through the renewed machinations of Germany and such assistance as she might be able to offer in trade or otherwise, or from any other motive, Japan and Mexico should join in attack on the Unite States, will the promised treaty bind France and England to assist us? If not, why should we promise something for nothing?" It is probably true that in such an event the United States could defeat the union of Japan and Mexico but it would be a costly encounter which hearty assistance from Franc and England would render less costly and less bloody.

It seems to me that until we have as answer to this question it is a waste of breath for Senators or any one else to think of discussing the promised treaty A one sided contract is abhorrent to every sense of law and justice. If it is suggested that the promised League of Nations would take care of any trouble we might have, why would i not also perform the same service fo France? ROSSITER JOHNSON. AMAGANSETT, May 16.

KEPT ON POLICE DUTY.

Men Who Went Over but Did Not Return With the Seventy-seventh.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN- SAY: OR March 28, 1918, the Seventy-seventh Division left Camp Upton. With it went Company B, 8024 Military Police They served with the Seventy-seventh Division until November 1, when they were detached and their name officially changed to the Military Police Com pany, First Army Corps. On March 25 this year, the corps was broken up and sent home, all but the Military Pelice Company, who are to be kept quote a few extracts from a letter of one of the members of this company.

The night the news was received was certainly downhearted. When we started for overseas a year ago to-day they were in better spirits than to-day. While the war was going on we could inderstand the reason for here, and we were glad to stay, but right now in view of the recent order they are sore and justly so. We will probably be doing M. P. duty in some town back in the S. O. S., and will be placed in the same category as the felows who have always been there.

We have gone through a lot; through mud, slept in box cars and in addition have been near enough to have to take to cover. Then again, we had in the company quite a few fellows who went out and raised Cain generally and got brawls when drinking. course were unsuited for the work and were transferred and are now at home. and required of us have to stick here. They have appealed to the officers Seventy-seventh Division on the on this side for justice. And while the association is appealing for positions for returning soldiers, they leave behind men whose salaries are being paid by the taxpayers of New York city Forty-five men attached to that detachment at Troyes are city employees, forty-three members of the New York police, who are badly needed in ELEANOR M. ROCHE. New York. BROOKLYN, May 16.

Bishop Berkeley Revised.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str Speaking of the League of Nations: Westward the curse of empire takes its C. B. QUINCY. NEW YORK, May 16.

An Arkansas Grouch

From the Arkaneas Plain Dealer. No boose to drink, no fights to see, no body visiting anybody, business gone to pieces, no war to talk about, the only

thing left to do is to close up shop and A Short Grass Contest.

From the Dodge City Globe.

A very interesting contest is now it progress in this part of the State to de termine who is to be credited with the TRADE BRIEFS.

Broom corn is being grown on a small scale in various parts of South Africa. Between four and five million gallons wine are annually produced in the Cnton of South Africa.

An official estimate based on data re-ceived by the Indian Department of Staat 23,403,000 acres. The declared exports from Algeria

the United States during January, 1919, otalled \$143.712 of which over two-thirds consisted of argol or crude tartar, th remainder being, in order of importance oriarwood, cork waste, geranium oil and corkwood.

Algeria is greatly in need of coal at the present time. The gas works have been practically closed for the past year and at the theatres, especially at musical other public utilities greatly embarrassed shows, to wear skull caps. Hald heads for lack of coal. According to the state- are a distraction to me, and I understand ment of a local official Algeria requires annually for its railways 180,000 tons, the gas and electric establishments 95,000 industries and agriculture 125,000 tons, a total of 400,000 tons.

America Day, May 17, 1919.

Americal Americat Your starry dag unfurled On land and sea and in the air Is leading all the world. You give the starving nations bread, You champlon the weak,

And tumble when you speak. America! America! The home of Liberty. We dedicate this day to you And swear to keep you free. Your cities fair and fertile fields With loving eyes we scan.

And pledge ourselves to be in word And deed American.

MR. WILSON'S EXPENSES.

Speculation on the Cost of a Prolonged Visit to Europe.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Conthe United States at his official residence mit to the Senate, a treaty which pro- in the city of Washington, the White House, except in the items of food and clothing. It provides also for his transportation expenses when travelling abou the country, but so far as I know makes no provision whatever for the payment of the expenses of his board and lodging side of the national capital.

Naturally the question arises whether the heavy expenses attending President Wilson's prolonged visit to Europe will be met out of the war emergency appropriations or by special legislation by Congress, or will have to be defrayed by the President himself. From all accounts the cost of living in Paris is exceedingly high.

are not yet in perfect accord with either guest of the French hation during his sojourn in France. In that event neither he nor the United States Government is under any expense in the matter. As Commander in Chief of the army and navy the President may be entitled to cross the ocean on a Government vessel as often as he deems it necessary without personal expense. It would be interesting to have light

n the subject. WASHINGTON, May 16.

"NO MONEY AVAILABLE." The Post Office Department Unable to Pay a Debt of \$3.50.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! On January 14, 1919, I sent five pounds of butter by parcel post to New York and it was lost. I made out my claim and sent it in to Washington, On May 14 I received a letter from the auditor of the Post Office Department saying:

This office has allowed 13.50 in setloss or injury to parcel post matter, but payment cannot be made at this time as there is no money available for that purpose.

A request for additional funds was submitted to Congress by the Post Office Department and was incorporated in the deficiency bill, H. R. 16187, Bixtyfifth Congress, third session. This bill, however, did not become a law. Further correspondence on this sub-ject is unnecessary for the reason that

warrant for the amount allowed will be transmitted to your address just as CHARLE A LRAM, Auditor for the Post Office Department. Is it not about time that the Po

Office Department stopped insuring parcel post packages if it has no money to pay for losses? On the outside of letter in red ink are the words, "Thrive by thrift. Buy War Savings GRANT DESILVA. FLEISCHMANNS, N. Y., May 16.

Stamps.

TITLES.

Why Not Have Them Woven Into the Covenant of the League!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: The escriptive phrase, "The Imperial Representative, the Supreme President of he United States," as applied to the the United States," as applied to the assured the firement that when the war absentuated Chief Magistrate of this country by Jaffer Koolis Khan, Prime Minister of Nakhichevan, Asia, in a communidation beseeching "Your Su-preme Highness" to act as mandatory but was known to be against it.

Internal Park and Prime Internal Park the K. of C. Hut, Broadway and the K. of C. reme Highness" to act as mandatory for his Caucasusian constituency is hard

Many friends and adverse critics of President Wilson have essayed to brief his predominant proclivities, but it is doubtful if any of them have surpassed the Tatar chieftain in this respect, From the topmost peak of Ararat Mr. be urg Khan has visioned only what protrudes police. NO-AH WEBSTER, above the clouds. BROOKSVILLE, Fla., May 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your "Tentative Suggestion for the Amendment of an Old Official Title" you have forgotten the last three letters of the alphabet. Please add the following

Xavier of the Xenial Xenomaniacs. Yogi of the Yellow Yezidees, Zeus of the Zenonian Zulus. NEW YORK, May 16. E. T. S.

AMERICA'S THOUGHTS.

They Were Unmistakably Expressed at the Polls Last November.

To THE EUTTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: note in President Wilson's address to the French Academy of Moral and Political Science that he says he "has uttered the thoughts of the American people." I wonder on what evidence he bases his assertion. Nothing could speak the thoughts of the Amerimore fully can people than the election of last

November. Let the fight for Americanism go on M. A. C. NEW YORK, May 16.

The Political Complexion of South Dakota.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You publish in The Sun of May 14 a des-mayor in March, and the Governor patch from Philadelphia quoting dear urged, almost demanded, that the Mayor old Uncle Peter Norbeck, Governor of issue an executive order directing Fire South Dakota, as saying: "But we have Commissioner Drennan to put a platoon practically ceased to be a Democratic system into effect immediately, regard-State."

May I ask you how long has it bee: since South Dakota was a Democratic State? A combination of Democrats and Populists barely carried the State tistics up to February 10 places the area in 1898, but it never has gone Demo-under wheat in India for the 1918-19 crop cratic on national issues—never once. cratic on national issues-never once. NEW YORK, May 16. F. E. C.

> Subject for the Anthropometers on Their Beturn From Paris TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: NOW

I am not a grouch, but I do wish we had a law compelling all the bald heads that insist upon occupying the first four rows they are a distraction to the chorus lamade att in the rear rows.

David Goods.

NEWARE, N. J., May 16.

An Ethereal Secretariate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET: permanent seat for the League of Na-dayor Hylan will not permit the force Washington, May thous on firm ground, with office build-to be increased, his reason being that increases were given ings, does not seem to be entirely aut. able. Why not have a fleet of airplanes floating indefinitely among the clouds?

B. D. Gale.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 15.

Not Their Weave.

The Pates presided at the spinning. "But you needn't blame us with weaving the League into the Peace Treaty," they protested.

GOV. SMITH SHOCKS FIREMEN WITH VETO

Had Expected He Would Sign Act Providing for Three Platoon System.

HYLAN HAS SUBSTITUTE

York firemen joined when they entered the American Federation of Labor last summer, termed this "the bitterest dis-appointment the firemen have ever the firemen have ever

Mr. Spellacy said there was no danger of the men striking or resigning "as their fight has just begun," but he and the men he represents were un-sparing in their criticism of the Gov-ernor. They said they supposed until a few days ago that the bill had been amended exactly to his liking and that he would sign it. They will now try to get what they want by having the Aldermen provide the three platoon sys-

Aldermen product the house of Chicago Chicago Chicago Meanwhile. Commissioner Drennan Chicago the Mayor, are working out a partial two platoon system, to be applied in Galveston districts where the work is hardest. The firemen predict failure for this. In their struggle for the eight hour instead of the twenty hour day, which is now their lot, they are supported by the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, which on Tuesday night adopted a resolution which on Tuesday night adopted Resolution which on Tuesday night adopted Philadelphia. ciation, which on Tuesday night adopted is a resolution saying that the patrolmen is regard the enemies of the firemen as it enemies of the police." and by the Civil Service Forum, which includes representatives of all other city employees under the civil service.

Governor's Veto Memorandum. In his veto memorandum the Governor

"I woust withhold my signature from this bill for the reason that it creates a policy of local government with which I am not in accord. In other words, the bill provides machinery for overruling the decision of the duly elected public officers on a purely administrative mat-

"The power to give relief lies with the elected officials, and so far as the city of New York is concerned I am informed by the city representative at Albany that the Board of Estimate and Apportion ment is now considering and working out a two platoon system." An embarrassing situation for Mayor

Hylan and for the Aldermen as well is created by the dtermination of the fire men to seek relief from the Alderman board. In his campaign speeches Judge Hylan often promised a fair trial of a two platoon system, although he did not, as some of the firemen seem to think, favor three platoons. Until recently, as some of the firemen seem to think, favor three platoons. Until recently, however, he has done nothing toward experimenting with two platoons, but has assured the firemen that when the war assured the firemen that when the war at the K. of C. Hut, Breadway is

but was known to be against it.

For their part the Aldermen are unanimously on record as having favored the three platoon bill and usking Gov. Smith to sign it. If they now further attest their faith by passing a three platoon ordinance they will under the platoon ordinance they will under the platoon ordinance they will under the platoon of the passing a three platoon ordinance they will under the platoon of the platon blick of the passing a green platon will present the green platon did platon blick of the platon blic doubtedly incur the wrath of the Mayor and his veto as well. They could pass the ordinance over his veto, and would be urged to do so by the firemen and police And if they refuse—well the firemen and policemen have been known to sway quite a vote on election day.

When the Aldermen jauntly O. K.d the three platoon bill they had no idea. When the Aldermen Jauntly O. K.d the three platoon bill they had no idea they would ever have to vote on it themselves. Now the chickens which they gayly released are on their way they gayly released to the country between t

with him before the election last year. In answering a questionnaire sent to candidates Mr. Smith answered "Yea" to a query as to whether or not he favored a platoon system—not a three platoon but merely "a" platoon system. "He made the remark," said Capt. Speliacy, "that we couldn't get it from a Republican Legislature, but we did so. We first advocated a straight mandatory bill for first, second and third class cities, but during a conference with the Governor he remarked that he thought it was unfair for us to present a bill to him that would compel cities to put it into effect, as it would mean increase of taxes and the people would not have a chance to say anything about it. We then the second and the people would not have a chance to say anything about it. We then the second and the people would not have a chance to say anything about it. We then the second and the people would not have a chance to say anything about it. We then the people would not have a chance to say anything about it. We then the people would not have a chance to say anything about it. We then the people would not have a chance to say anything about it. not have a chance to say anything about it. We then amended the bill to make it optional with the people whether they wanted the three platoo

"We had every reason to believe that the Governor would sign it, because he had piedged himself to a platoon system At the suggestion of the Governor our committee appeared with him before the

less of cost.

The Mayor dodged the question and the Governor left the room. We were of the opinion that he left in disgust because of the action of the Mayor.

Firemen Treated Inhumanly,

the Governor said he favored a platoon tax. Arguments were made bill, but not of the kind that would alow the people to have anything to say, certain articles were not especially regarding the hours of fire- something else. Finally the men. But he insisted emphatically that veloped this definition of unconditions since 1865 had been inhumane and it was high time a change dress, such as undershirt was made. He said he believed city administrations should be compelled to put in a system to relieve conditions now in set covers, brassleres, force, as it was unreasonable to expect vests. firemen to be confined in firehouses twenty hours a doy." The Governor then, said Capt. Spell-

dies also. Therefore hald heads should be covered, or their possessors should be proving the Blakely bill that he advanced in yesterday's memorandum, and said further that there was no procedent for the State compelling a city adminis-tartion to do, after referendum vote, what it had refused to do.

One trouble with the two platoon schedule, upon which Deputy Chief Kuss the city cannot stand the expense. Another is that they would still be on duty twelve hours a day, and that eight hours

Cantains, force of their lessure would be spent in sleep, they would be little better off than they \$215; foremen on are now.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Moon rises 19:34 P M

Eastern New York and New Jersey-Showers to-day; warmer on the coast. To-morrow fair, fresh south and south. west winds. warmer on the coast New England—Showers to day, somewhat warmer on the coast; to morre clearing; fresh south winds.

Western New York—Showers followed by Clearing and cooler to-day; to-morrow fall with rising temperature; fresh weat while

clearing and with rising temperature; treasured with rising temperatured with rising temperature, treasured with rising temperature, treasured with rising temperature; treasured with rising temperature; treasured with rising t Atlantic and east Guif States and clearing weather in the region of the great
lakes, the Ohlo Valley and Tennesse. On
Sunday the weather will be generally fareast of the Mississippi River. The temperature will rise Saturday along the
middle Atlantic and New England roast
and Sunday in the region of the great lakes
and the Ohlo Valley.

Observations at United States Weather Bereau stations taken at S P. M. yesterday as

Btations. High Low. omoter. hrs. Western that Bairmore 64 52 Bismarck 70 Boston 52 Buffalo Charless. b Bar - Last 24
connett: hrs. Weather.
20.68 - 02 Rain
20.28 - Pt. Croudy
20.28 - Chendy
20.28 - Chendy
20.28 - Chendy
20.28 - Chendy
20.26 - Chent
20.26 - .62 T

> LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS mdy. 1919. 1914 .54 89 .57 66 .64 82

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Smith Favared Platoons.

Capt. Spellacy said yesterday that for. Smith fully understood the merits of the three platoon bill, as he, Capt. Spellacy, went ever the whole matter by the platon bill, as he, Capt. William L. Ettinger, City Substitution before the election last year.

May walk and party given.

PUBLIC LECTURES TO NIGHT.

"Christopher Columbus," by G J 5crviss, at Cooper Institute, Elsenh when
and Fourth avenue.
"The Greatest Comedy in Russian
ature," Nikolai Gogo's The
ature," (Revisor), by Frederick 12 and
at Hariem Y. M. C. A. 5 West 1

DEFINE LUXURY UNDERWEAR Experts of Revenue Bureau De on Taxable Garments.

WASHINGTON, May 16 - For have pondered definitions and other articles subje-At a conference in Albany last week lations governing administra

The recommendation not

eral notion of the wide va ticles taxable."

The tax is 10 per cent. " price in excess of \$5 per gar

SHIPPING BOARD RAISES PAY

WASHINGTON, May 18-

1,200 Employees on Thes Lighters Will Benefit

Are how.

Chief Kenlon said yesterday: "To apply the new system to the whole city would require 700 additional men, and they cannot be obtained until money is available. The present payroll with about 5,300 men is \$7,688,880 a year."

\$215: foremen on sure \$182.75 to \$195: cranence \$165: firemen, others and \$165: firemen, others are would require 700 additional men, and they cannot be obtained until money is available. The present payroll with about 5,300 men is \$7,688,880 a year."